

Medicaid Overview Mike Randol, Director of the Division of Health Care Finance and State Medicaid Director

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Overview of Medicaid

- Created in 1965 through an amendment to the Social Security Act
- Joint program between state and federal government
- Major payer in the U.S. health care system
- 56 entities have Medicaid programs 50 states, Washington, D.C. and 5 territories
- Tailored by each state to meet the needs of the vulnerable populations of the state
- Growing



Medicaid Coverage and Cost

- Provides coverage for a broad range of health care services
- Serves children, pregnant women, the frail elderly, physically disabled individuals and individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities
- Nationally, Medicaid state and federal expenditures in FY 2014 were over \$495 billion
- Average state share of costs is approximately 40%



What's the difference?

- Medicare national health insurance for people
 ≥ 65 and some people who have disabilities
- Medicaid Health care program for people with very low incomes who also meet some other eligibility criteria:
 - Age (child or senior)
 - Condition (pregnancy)
 - Disability



Medicaid

- State-run program jointly financed by federal and state governments
 - Federal money in the form of the matching of state money
- Certain people can be covered by <u>both</u> Medicare and Medicaid
 - These people are called "dual eligibles"



FMAP

- Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)
 - Match range is 50%-83%
 - Enhanced funding for Children's Health Insurance Program
- For the current federal fiscal year:
 - FMAP: 56.21%
 - Enhanced FMAP: 69.35%
 - plus ACA 23 point increase: 92.35%



What Flexibility Do States Have?

- Optional eligibility requirements
- Optional benefits
- Service delivery mechanisms:
 - Capitated managed care
 - Fee for service (FFS)
 - Primary Care Case Management (PCCM)



What Is Covered By Medicaid?

- Mandatory Services
 - Inpatient Hospital
 - Outpatient Hospital
 - Rural Health Clinic Services
 - Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Services
 - Lab and X-Ray Services
 - Transportation to medical care
 - Home Health
 - Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis & Treatment "Kan Be Healthy"
 - Physician Services
 - Dental Services (for children)
 - Tobacco cessation counseling for pregnant women
 - Nursing Facilities
 - Family Planning
 - Pregnancy Care
 - Some Other Practitioner Services



What Is Covered By Medicaid?

Optional Services

- Prescribed Drugs
- Clinic Services
- Physical Therapy
- Occupational Therapy
- Speech, Hearing and Language
- Prosthetic Device
- Eye Care Services
- Eyeglasses
- Rehabilitation Services

- Home & Community-Based Services (HCBS)
- Respiratory Care Services
- Other diagnostic/screening services
- Mental Health Services
- Hospice
- Targeted Case Management
- Podiatry
- Chiropractic Services
- Intermediate Care for Individuals with Intellectual Disability



Medicaid State Plan

- Specifies the eligibility groups served (elderly & disabled, pregnant women, and children), the benefits provided, and the day to day operations of the program.
- Provides the basis for a state's claim for Federal Financial Participation (FFP)
- The state plan and all subsequent amendments must be reviewed and approved by the federal government



KDHE's Role in Kansas Medicaid

- Single State Medicaid Agency (SSMA)
- Primary contact with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) at the federal level
- KDHE contracts with three managed care organizations (MCOs)



What is KanCare?

- Medicaid + Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) = KanCare
 - CHIP (Title 21 of Social Security Act)
 covers children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid)
 - Covers children up to age 19
 - Benefits almost identical to Medicaid



Who Uses Medicaid in Kansas?

Jan-Dec CY 2016

Eligibility Composition

Expenditure Composition



